on and opening a letter addressed to Dr. Stuart on Tuesday next.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

PIRST SESSION.

Washington, April 25, 1864.

Washington, April 25, 1864.

The Vice Passinger presented a message from the President, submitting to its consideration the expediency of authorizing Surgeon Solemon Sharp to accept a piece of plate from her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, for his attention and services to Lieutenant Carlote and sub-Lieutenant Dedworth, of the British ship Preyhound, at the hospital in Norfolk, Va.

AMES OF ALLERS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES. NERS, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill for the t of claims of allers against the United States

Bovoral States:—

Whereas, the constitution of the United States confers apon Congress, in express terms, the power to regulate comments and earlier than the states of th

Referred to the Military Committee.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was received, stating that the proposed alteration to the south wing, while remedying an architectural delect and giving additional room, would effect a saving of \$13,308 by the aboot the granite for the north wing.

The subject of the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill to provide a territorial government for Montana came up.

The subject of the disagreeing votes & the two houses in the bill to provide a territorial government for Monana came up.

Mr. Doolatte, (rep.) of Wis., addressed the Senate. He flerred to the fact that the bill had first been reported Mr. Doolatte, fleep.) of Wis., addressed the Senate. He fleered to the fact that the bill had first been reported y a member of the flouse devotedly attached to freedom, and passed in that, body without any such provide, and was then reported from the committee here, at the head of which was Mr. Wade, in the same form in high it passed the House; and at the moment of its passes the Senator from Minnesota introduced his amendicate. He thought the gentieman had thus raised in good rause a contest that would come into the nature of the unnecessarily. which, if persisted in ould rause a contest that would come into the nature of the manufacture of the from the Senator from Minnesota had mentioned one there who was worth fity houses devoted the there were no negroes or persons of african descent in the Territory, the Senator from Minnesota had mentioned one there who was worth fity houses devoted a gold size, and that person happened the toe person of African descent had gone there early and discovered a gold size, and that person happened to be in the gallery flow the Senator adverted to the fact; so that there was to one colored person in the Territory. There are, hower, Indians and persons of Indian descent there, and it a question if they would not, under the amendment, a satisfed to exercise the right of suffrage. In this constitute to exercise the right of suffrage. In this constitute to exercise the right of suffrage.

The suffrage in this constitution of house of the summan and persons for voters to carry their corrupt ends, using the suffrage of a large body of troops through the wild indians. This had once occurred in Wissonsin, and why not in Montana? By the use iplenty of whiskey and tobacco this had been done—rripping the wild indian of his blanket, and putting the said a

ons, and even now one of our army corps was march ag through the city to engage in a contest the most

WARRINGTON, April 25, 1864.

On motion of Mr. Humann, (rep.) of Iowa, the Com-mittee on Indian Affairs were instructed to inquire into the truth of the statement that the Winnebago Indians

the truth of the statement that the Winnebago Indiana are in a starving condition, and to report what legislation. If any, is necessary to relieve their present destitute and deplorable condition.

If Monanta, (rep.) of Vt., said he proposed to modify the joint resolution he introduced last Monday to increase the tariff, and asked that the subject he considered the evening. This was agreed to. The arrangement is that the resolution may for some time be discussed in live unjuste spreaches.

the resolution may for some time be discussed in the minute spreeches.

Mr. Fishtow, (rep.) of N. Y., offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill giving the bounty of one hundred dollars to any son-commissioned officer, private, musician or artificer who shall have been honorably discharged in consequence of wounds received or injuries in Ahe service and in the line of his duty, and a provide share of said bounty of one hundred dollars to any voluntaries for the proportionate term of service exceeding three months, as is now provided by law for those serving two years.

Acrors. The bill was referred to the committee on Min-bary Affairs.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

Section ulnety-seven, imposing a tax upon the sales of bonds, stocks, &c., being under consideration, Mr. Firox, (rep.) of N. Y., offered the following sub-titude for the rates proposed by the committee.

Upon all sales of gold and silver, bullion and cols. sterling sales promisery notes. stocks. bonds. or other sequi-

hall be charged that the country has steed of covehall be charged that the country has steed of covehall be charged to have the hold been taxed beavily, while
nue; that many articles had been taxed beavily, while
the tax upon stocks subthe taxed beautiful to be the delay
on a thousand. If it was distinct that those who specuints in stocks experienced a hardship from the increase
late in stocks experienced a hardship from the increase
proposed, he would only say that the souniry already
suffered by their operations, and his gratian fears of
financial troubles arose from the immesses traffic of the
stock hourds. Should thingtimate sales be out of the
country in the end would be greatly the gainer. He hoped

government.

Mr. Farsaworm, (rep) of III., mid we were told that if we fix the tax too high, the brokers would evade it and closat the government out of any revenue from it. We did not hear their argument applied to other taxes. He contended that we should make the law so strong and so well guarded that they could not dodge it or cheat the government. The argument was not a good one. He agreed with the gouldman from New York who offered the amendment, and was in favor of imposing the tax of one-tend to one per cent upon these operations.

Mr. Kasson, (rep.) of Iowa, wished, in the absence of

operations.

Mr. Kasson, (rep.) of Iowa, wished in the absence of the member from New York (Mr. Stebbins), who originated this tax, te present two or three facts to the committee. He regretted that imputations should be cast upon the motives of the gentleman. He was as petriotic and should be assumed to the step of t

mittee. He regretted that imputations should be cast upon the motives of the gentleman. He what as patriotic and sincere as any member.

Mr. Kerran disavowed any intention of casting imputations upon his colleague. He only expressed his surprise that he should favor so low a tax on their sales.

Mr Orbell, (opp.) of N. Y., defended his colleague, and said he thought the gentleman did his colleague minjustice. He was in favor of the amendment of life colleague (Mr. Frank).

Mr. Ferrando Wood, (opp.) of N. Y., was very sure that there was no class to be affected by this bill who could better bear it than the brokers of New York. Their operations had become more extensive, and their profits from this war greater than those of any other class of people. He charged that the financial difficulties had been caused more by stock gamblers of New York than by anything else, except the impolicy of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Raydall, (opp.) of Pa., moved to amend the ranch by making the tax one-fitth of one per cost. They were able, and gentlemen said willing to bear it.

Mr. Randall's amendment was agreed to, and Mr. Frank's amendment as amended adopted.

All premiums awarded as tokens of merit by any agricultural society, corporation or association for any purpose whatever, are exempt from tax.

Our motion of Mr. Strawers, (rep.) of Pa., the committee from half past one to bialf-past two, in order to enable members to witness the grand review of a large body of tro-ps.

On the reassembling of the House the consideration of

having risen for that purpose, the House took a recess from half past one to bisif-past two, in order to enable members to witness the grand review of a large body of troops.

On the reassembling of the House the consideration of the internal Tax bill was resumed.

Amendments were made so as to read that the tax enall swine slaughtered for sale should be ten cents per bead; on all sheep and lambs slaughtered for sale, five cents per head; provided, that all cattle not exceeding twenty in number, slaughtered by any person for his or her own consumption, shall be exampt from duty.

Insurance companies are to pay one and a half per centum on their gross-receipts of premiums or assessments for insurance.

The tax on lotteries was increased to five per centum on their gross-receipts.

Mr. Prinderen, (opp.) of Ohio, offered a proviso to exempt from taxation lotteries, railles or gift enterprises by Sanltary Fairs or religious associations for the relief of our soldiers, or some other charitable use; a permit to be obtained from the collector of the district where the lottery, raille or gift enterprises takes place.

This proviso was adopted.

Mr. Prince, (rep.) of Lwa, would increase the taxes on theatres, operas, circuses and museums, from one to five per centum on the gross receipts. Such places, he said, could better bear such a tax than bridge and telegraph companies, which are taxed five per centum.

Mr. Moranta said there was a vasé difference between places of amusement and telegraph companies. The receipts of the latter were mainly profits, while out of the receipts of places of amusement iniextifive per centum had to be paid for expenses. The object is revenue, and not to close such places.

Mr. Grunner, (rep.) of lowa, moved that the tax be increased from one to two per centums on theatres and circuses, and this was agreed to.

The committee here rose.

Virginia contribute the Mr. Chandler is not lied on the contribute the part of the receipts of the receipts on the contribute to the contribute the contribu

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., tron the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Mr. Chandler is not entitled to a seat from the Second Congressional district of Virginia.

The consideration of the resolution was postponed, when the House, at half-past four o'clack took a recess till seven e'clock.

EVENING SESSION. WASHINGTON, April 25, 1864.

Mr. Sirvens, (rep.) of Pa., asked leave to offer a resolution that, as a general order of the War Department assigns Major General Billir to the command of the Seventeenth army corps, the President be requested, if not inconsistent with the public interest, to inform them whether F. P. Blair is a major general; and, if so, when he was appointed; and whether said F. P. Blair resigned his commission of major general before be took his seat in Congress, and what action was taken on such resignation.

ENERAL DIX'S REPORT ENGLADING FRAUDS IN THE NEW YORK CURTOR HOTER. Mr. Sizvens, (rep.) of Pa., asked leave to offer a reso

Mr. Fernando Wood, (opp.) of N. Y., onered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the
House, if not incompatible with the public interests, the
report of General Dix concerning traudulent transactions
in the New York Custom House.

Mr. Pomero, (rep.) of N. Y., objected to both resolutions. We did not require resolutions but action.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., offered a joint resolution
raising the duties on imports, to take place from and
after its passage, and to continue untif July I, 1864.

Mr. Kassox, (rep.) of lows, offered a proviso that printing paper unsted and used for books and newspapers exclusively, shall be exempt from the operation of the resolution. He said his object was that additional burthens
spould not be imposed on the diffusion of intellectual light
first knowledge
The smendment was agreed to.

Mr. Stavers offered a substitute for the resolution
to add fifty per cent to the tariff now imposed on goods,
wares and merchaudise.

The liouse proceeded first to perfect Mr. Morrill's resolution.

Mr. Fernando Wood offered an amendment providing

to add fity per cent to the tariff now imposed on goods, wares and merchaudise.

The louse proceeded first to perfect Mr. Morrill's resolution.

Mr. Fernanno Wood offered an amendment providing that nothing in the resolutions should be construed to include goods, wares and merchapdise in bonded warehouse or on the way from place of importation. He said this was most extraordinary legislation. Heretofore tills of this character were propered with great cantion and deliberated upon with great care. But here was a resolution proposing in one general sweeping provision an enormous increase in the whole tariff. If it be said that the condition of the public finances required this increase, he would caution the government against a policy which might become prohibitory. But if they were determined to adopt this measure, he demanded that goods in bond and in the course of importation be exempt from its operation. He submitted that the inhabitants and importers could not stand this kind of legislation.

Mr. Elderinge, (opp.) of Wis, said the gentleman had changed his views since the whiskey question was before the House. On that occasion the gentleman had remarked that everybody should be prepared for taxes. Although he always gave consideration and respect to what the gentleman advanced, he could explain his positions. He knew the gentleman discriminated largely against the West, and looked to his own countrymen. It seemed to him that the importers should be as well prepared to pay duties as the manufacturers of whiskey or anything cise for the public market.

Mr. Wood said there was a marked distinction between the two cases. A merchant sends forth an order for a cargo to Europe. The goods are received under the same law and regulations as when the order was given. This did not apply to whiskey.

Mr. Ridering and the principle of changing the tariff every year, or every six or three months, it would unsettle the whole trade of the country.

Mr. Karsmanch, (opp.) of N. Y., zaid he could not see the difference between

by Mesers. Dawes, Rick, Morkell, of VI., McGrinan, and others.

Mr. Morkell, thought the discussion had already proceeded a considerable length, and he desired the question should be taken.

Mr. Frankho Wood said they had met this resolution in the most liberal spirit, and discussion should be allowed as long as gentlemen spoke directly to the question.

Mr. Morkell replied that he would soon endeavor to reach a vote.

The House adopted an amendment assessing a duty of sight and eleven cents on wool under and over forty cents per pound.

Mr. Holman. (opp.) of Ind., offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that instead of from ten to fifty which was agreed to, that instead of from ten to fifty which was agreed to, that instead of whes and according to value, there shall be fifty per cent imposed on all the tribe of the said to put fifty per cant on the present rates of duty on everything, so as to keep out importations. The resolution was designed to operate until a tariff bill could be deliborately

received two millions of revenue.

omegrat. State's STATUS.

Un motion of Mr. Dawis, (rep.) of Mass., a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the House whether Hen. F. P. Islaw, Representative from Missouri, now holds any appointment or commission is the military service; see if so, whother he is now acting

the crilitary service; see if so, whother he is now acting under any such appointment.

The House took up the resolution beretofore offered by Mr. F. Wood, requesting the President to take such measures as in his judgment are necessary to protect the rights and interests of the United States in the mines and mineral lands of Solorado and Arinema, until proper legislation shall be provided by Congress.

The resolution was laid on the table. Yeas, 62; nays, 50. Provinced of The Normal Boundary.

Mr. Rice, (rep.) of Me., moved that the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, sking for the protection of the northeastern boundary of that State, he referred to a select committee of seven.

Agreed to. Yeas, 64; nays; 28; The House then adjourned.

THE CHENANGO DISASTER.

Continuation of the Corower's Investi gation. The Coroner's investigation into the causes of the disaster on the United States steamer Chenango was con-

tipued yesterday afternoon. The following evidence was

Cyrus H. Hawkins sworp-Reside at St First street New York; am a machinest; put the cyphering gauge up in the Chenauge and the Ascutney; thurgauge now exhibited is precisely like the one on the Chenauge.

(Witness, in connection with Mr. Mason, here demonstrates

mercury.)

in the Chenango; I was present at the time; so was Mr

Witness resumed—Mr. Mason filled the cyphering gauge in the Cheango; I was present at the time; so was Mr. Riggins: the gauge was properly filled, so that the tellitate indicated its correctness, being down at 0; was on the trial trip; noticed that the engine worked water very hadry; I was frequently called to the engine room to work the water from the cylindar—to open the relief valve; my attention was attracted by the striking of the piston on the water, when I would go to work the valve for the purpose of relieving it, invore stidded engineering; this was the first trip I was ever on; have been in the boiler; did not observe the number of stays; I am positive the gauge was in perfect working order on the trial trip.

Henry Mason recalled—Placed the cyphering gauge on board the ship and filled it with mercury; it was filled to overdowing and in perfect working order.

Edmund S. De Luce sworn—Am chief engineer in the United States Navy Yard; have two indicator cards, which were picked up in the engine room of the Chenango directly after the accident; they amount to 33½ pressure, as shown by the gauge; these are probably the last cards they tock; they show that the engine was partly throttled; taptain Fillebrown handed the cards to me; have had experience with the Martin boilerat sea; was in the Brooklyn nine months; the boilers never gave me any trouble whatever; the morning the Chennago came up to the vard, after the accident found the gauge at thirty nine and a half pounds per squaro loch pressure; also examined the cyphoring gauge; detached the pipes to clear to dis water; pulled the string down to its greatest limit to allow it to go back; after performing this operal in several times it went a quarter of an inch beyond zero point; there was no mercury on the floor; did not examine it any further, as I did not wish to take it down; a portion of the asbes had been taken up before I saw it, and placed against the portholier; the men had strict orders not to touch anything; if I had had my own way I would hav feet working order on the trial from cyphornic gauge and interest the second of the rough and the best of their rough and the best of their rough and the best of their rough and the best of the rough and the best of their rough and the best of the rough and th

To the jury.—A brace put in connection with an elastic bur brings the strain almost entirely upon the rigid brace, leas the amount to spring it; the forward arch of the chonango boiler was very bot.

Warren E. Hill sworn—Reside at Groenpoint; am an engineer and draughseman, in the employ of the Continental iron Works. Saxamined the injured boiler on the 20th inst., for my own gratification; west inside; examined the stays; there were sixty-four; the belier is generally braced as shown in the drawing; the roof braces are half moon shaped, attached to the T iron, which is three and a half inches square by half an inchithe half-moon braces are one and an eighth inch, attached to a bar one inch and three-quarters by three-eighths of an inch, running to the tube boxes, to which they are fastened by two three quarter inch rivets at different angles, somewhere about an angle of ten degrees; the number of braces coming to the tube boxes are sixty-four; there are one hundred and sixty-square feet on the top of the boiler to be stayed, making twenty three thousand and forty square inches or three hundred and sixty inches to each brace; we generally brace boilers of this kind every one or ton inches, making one hundred inches to each brace; we generally brace boilers of this kind every one or ton inches, making one hundred inches. I would look upon it as a very strange piece of boiler making, an elastic frail would help strengthen the boiler.

Who, Bromley sworn—Am engineer of the Felton iron Works: have had experience with the Martin boilers was on the ships Nisgara and Brooklyn about six days each; also on the Oneida and Iroquois; have never had any cause to complain of their working; suppose the boilers on the Cheango; the drawing shown is about the same as the others; have noticed these boilers feam, but set more so than other boilers, angines and condensers of these guabats; it was called by the Secretary of the Navy; the board was composed of nine members, five of whom reported favorably; there was a misority report

tiration unnecessarily. What they wanted to know was the cause of the explosion, and he apprehended that the miods of the jury ware presty well satisfied on that point airrady.

The Coroner stated that, as he was not familiar with technicalities in regard to the science of steam and the manufacture of boilers, he had permitted others to make suggestions and ask questions through him, but that hereafter he should leave it to the jury exclusively, together with himself, to conduct the examination of witnesses.

Augustus E. Baker aworn—Reside in Providence, R. I. have had charge of the construction and running of the engine of the double ender l'awinast; she was built from plans and specifications furnished by the government, the drawing shown is the same as the one the Pawitact's boilers were built on; I had charge of the Pawitact on her ninety-six hours' trial; she burned about fifteen toos of coal as hour; she averaged six and three-quarters revolutions a minute; the diagram shown is the oca taken on that occasion; during the trial we had a great deal of foaming of the boilers; we had to open the relief valves, very often to let the water out of the cylinder which came over, we had to feed salt water to make up for the less; I do not consider it safe to run the boilers with the engine, as they will foam in spite of all you can do; the vassed was tried a week sgo last Saturday down the river, we carried about eighteen to twenty pounds of steam on the trip; the throttle was about three-eighths cyen when we had twenty-two pounds of steam on going basic we three the herottle was a tried a week ago last Saturday down the river, we carried about eighteen to the stranger of the south of the was tried as week ago last Saturday down the river, we carried about eighteen to the stranger of the south of the stranger of the saturday of

years; my experience has been safesfectory; have never noticed my artisticus; those something about he staying of those boilers, in I have paid a greatified of antarctic these boilers, in I have paid a greatified of attention to those; do not recollect the number of braces; looked in the boilers and tirink I counted seventy, but an not cortain; they were traced exactly, I think, according to the drawing; should say the Accetery's believe were braced similar to those on the those of the brace, or giving way; had charge of the Ascetery's believe were braced similar to those on any of the braces, or giving way; had charge of the Ascetery's believe were observed any strains on any of the braces, or giving way; had charge of the Ascetery during her trial; was obise originour; the engineers furnished by the Morgan frow Works; I, with the anxietymace under 20, obtained the mecessary data for the government during the trial of missely aix hours; the gongral worked or the engine was good; the boilers at times gave some little brouble by feaming; or several occanions worked the relief valves myself, being near them; during the trial the own; no worked water, how much i am unable to say; the photon struck distinctly; did not conduct this dangerous as long as this valves were large enough 10° free the cylinder of water; the valves did permit the water to pass out; should not anticipate any danger from the fact of the engine's marking water.

A finite wave Rectanguage for the Course in Asset

A Natsance Belonging to the Fourth Ave-

Some weeks ago, it will be remembered; we altuded ordedy to the inattention to the wants of the travelling public practiced by the managers of the Fourth Avenue taffroad Company to not supplying sufficient accomm thing thereabouts remains in pretty much the same co doubtiese, that the public operenience is a part of the business which is only to be looked after with i business which is only to be looked after which it tailine with their own interests. That this is the view which the Fourth Aveoue Company takes of their duties is abundantly evidenced by their utter disregard of the public accommodation in other respects. At the corner of Thirty second street and Fourth aveous there commences what is used by the companyas a sort of abelter house and yard for cars and horses. It estends almost up to Thirty-fourth street and horses. It estends almost up to Thirty-fourth street and horse and protice of two blocks to Lexington avenue. The establishment and surrounding grounds can be characterized as nothing else than an utter nuisance. The tracks are almost hidden under a covering of the dirtiest mud. The sidewalk on the east side of the avenue, in front of the stable or car house; is perfectly impassable, and the yard further or is filted with all kinds of rubbish and filth. A pool of stagnant water is allowed to stand in the yard near Thirty-fourth street, and the odors and the yard further or is filted with sit kinds of rubbish and filth. A poor of stagnant water is allowed to stand in the yard near Thirty-foregit street, and the odors emanating from 12 are admirably esteniated to add a heavy percentage to the weekly mortality statistics compiled by the City Inspector. Fallen telegraph poils, old engine boilers, tenders and dispudated cars fill up the rest of this spot, which is supposed to be held by an incorporated company for the public beneatt. If this is a specimen of the regard which the Fourth Avenue Company have for the welfare of the people, the fewer privileges granted to them the better. The Common Council a few days ago passed a resolution authorizing the company to extend their tracks up the west side of the avenue to the top of the full at Thirty-fourth street, and down that fine street to the Fast river. Before the company are permitted to run; their cars on this extension some guarantee that it will be kept in better or der than other parts of their route should be demanded and insisted upon by the authorities.

genisto "rice upon time whithin and direct the storm of the mighty conflict. With these generals there will be no dailying, no blunders, no "lost opportunities," no disobadience of orders.

General Johnston has two modes of stopping deserters. One is by liberal furloughs, allowing all to go bome by turns, and the other is by the mexorable doom of death to deserters. He has amounced in general orders that he will grant no pardons, and the doomed must die. The court martial have at last come to discover the necessity of punnshing deserters with death, and fow now escape. There are upwards of a dozen soldiers now awaiting execution of the death penalty for desertion. Some are to hards, some to be shot.

What General Johnston will do er not do is a secret which he locks up in his own breast. He gives nobody so much as a wink or a nod upon which to hang a contexture. We are now very close onlybors to the Yankees. They run cars to Ringgold, we run cars to Tunnel Hill. The two points are seven miles apart. The Yankees are in force at Ringgold. Half a day's march by either

Posros, April 25, 1864. Simeon Beverly, of the Twelfth Maloe regiment, was shot dead last night at Beach street barracks by the lie-tenant of the guard. It is slieged that he assaulted organization of the regiment.

Lowest, Muss., April 25, 1364. Edward W. Green, who murdered Frank Converse, t st. er of the Malden Bank, was to-day sentenced to be b ang.
There was an immense crowd in and around the C ourt with apparent calmoous.

Daboli's Fog Signal Trampet

ENGLISH REPORT OF A DEPECT IN THE INST

From the London Felegraph, March 31

Towards the and of last year certain experiments and the first produce of the recomment of the frinty Hence authorities, which resulted in the purchase of the apparatus for £500. In this year the purchase of a large thirty-two for £950 was annotiseed, the instrument is officially acknowledged, from the trials which have already been made, that the effective pour the line of the axis or mouth; so much as as me time it as officially acknowledged, from the trials which have already been made, that the effective pour the line of the axis or mouth; so much as the first that the fromth of the trumpet was distinctly been at a distance of the trumpet was distinctly been as a section from the trumpet. This is a section from the whole the reset was at right angles to the axis of the trumpet. This is a section defect; for while the trumpet with its axis directed out distinctly by passing vessels, other of the coast without receiving any we defect could be remedied, and trive that the trumpet should throw its whole or maximum about the formum of the first that the trumpet should throw its whole or maximum about the formum of the first that the trumpet was defect to the trumpet with the axis directed out to see might be beard distinctly by passing vessels, other than the first that the trumpet was defect to see that the trumpet was defect to the trumpet was defect to the trumpet was defect that the trumpet was defect to the trumpet was defect to the trumpet was defect to the trumpet was a defect to the trumpet was a second to the trump

Fire Asrs.—On Thursde y evening Mr. Leeds will dis-pose of a valuable collect on of French and German pain-ings at the old Dusseldo f Gallery. A small statuette, by Bartolini, formerly in also in the catalogue.

Court f Smlendar—This Day.

Septimon Court.—Part 1—Nos 3781, 3783, 3415, 4046, 4051, 4058, 4056, 4057, 4059, 4061, 4063, 4065, 4065, 4061, 4071, 4072. Pt 2—Nos. 2122, 3370, 3334, 2522, 3160, 966, 1062, 1076, 1728, 2968, 3298, 3332, 3386, 2256, 634. To Moc' at the Rose In Wax or Paper is possible; but where is the perfume that should eshale from color and a toward Just so is it possible to mimic in which not atternal the Night Blooming Cereus, an extract which not at the fragrance of the rose to shame, Guard hown it also is a later of the possible of the genuine settice are hown it see words:—Phalon & Son, Perfumers, New York.

Sold by an idruggists.

H' spe Told a Flattering Tale, but Never over, anticipated so divine a preparation for the tollet as the Adelightful treparation, Sozodout, So coel and refreshir gly agreeable to be mouth and teeth, hardens and invigonically agreeable to be mouth and teeth ardens and invigonically agreeable and preserves the leath and arrests decay. Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers everywhere, and by Italia & BUCKEL, proprietors, 218 Greenwich street, New York, 75 cents per bottle.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

The public will and it to their advantage send in their advertisements before nine o'slock is the evening. All business notices, to be wholly useful and valuable, should be clearly and properly arranged and classified. Advertisers, by having their notices in our office before aine o'clock, can accomplish this desirable object.

MAILS FOR BUROPE.

The Union Victory in Louisiana Robel Attack on Plymouth, S. O.-Movements in Virginia and the South-west-News from Mexico, Cubs., &c., &c. The Cunard qualt athemship Asia, Capt. Mo nave Renton on Wednesday for Liverpoot.

The mails for Europe will close in this city of a quarter past one and at half-past five o'clock this affernoon, to

dished at eleven o'clock this morning. It will con-Army of the Potomac; Reports of the Movements of the Armies in the Southwest; The Latest News (rom Mex. to. ing events of the past week.

Emeray, Eddy & Co.—Ramagere.

Emerconr. Strat Class 283—April 25, 1864.

Ff. 29, 22, 44, 65, 71, 69, 15, 67, 39, 60, 13.

Emerconr. Class 294—April 25, 1884.

23, 18, 71, 14, 16, 7, 40, 3, 35, 27, 38, 64, 41, 57.

Z. E. Simmons & Co.-Managers. 38, 39, 72, 52, 30, 67, 69, 12, 42, 61, 32, 41, 62, 30, 3, 66, 45, 23, 56, 69, 41, 27, 74, 51, 15, 34,

France, Ettis & Co.-Managers. LIBRARY EXTRA OCARS 41-April 25, 1534.
14, 52, 37, 50, 73, 53, 36, 34, 71, 1, 46, 40.
CLARS 43-April 25, 1554.
30, 63, 33, 48, 20, 28, 32, 69, 15, 7, 39, 28, 71, 52).

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotte-les and information gives. GALLAGHER & BENDAMES, Frokers, 340 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Lottery Tickets Cashed. Enformathe

MASSAS, ROS, LAPATETER CO. whe Richmond Whig, out from your paper, "recommending the government to makers the cultivation of the calisays bark, for the use of its dier." Ac. Hereby hangs a tale. Now Mr. Editor, we know this story by heart but the great trouble is we're

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